Amnocments.

CASINO-8-The Rounders.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works. Grand Concert and Cine MANHATTAN BEACH—4 and 1—Sousa's Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Hurly Burly.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The Man in the Moon— PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance. IT. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Popular Orchestral Con-CION PALACE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A flerce outbreak of Anarchists and Socialists in Paris was suppressed by the police only after hard fighting; the rioters smashed the windows of several churches and broke into the interior of the Church of St. Joseph, burning the crucifix and committing other acts of sacrilege. ——— General Mercler acts with the completion that the result of the other acts of sacrilege. — General Mercler declared his conviction that the result of the Rennes court martial will be the recondemnation of Dreyfus. — An American lieutenant was killed while reconnoitring north of Angeles, in Luzon; a rout of Filipinos is reported on the island of Negros. — General Jiminez left Clenfuegos, Cuba, continuing his journey to San Domingo, where, he declayed he would take peaceful possession of the Government as President. — Inspector General Russell B. Harrifett Inspector General Russell B. dent. Inspector General Russell and Sent is ill with yellow fever at the Army Head-quarters near Santiago de Cuba. It is denied in London that Mr. Chamberlain has sent an ultimatum to President Krüger of the Transval Republic. —— News reached Paris of the assassination of two French lieutenants in the Soudan. —— The Sanitary Board of Portugal will isciate Oporto, where bubonic plague is prevailing.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Roosevelt reached Plattsburg, where he is to deliver an address to-day at the Catholic Summer School; he ex-pared for Secretary Root. = = President Schur man arrived in Chicago, on his way from Ma-nila to Ithaca. —— The Bible Conference at Northfield, Mass., closed with a series of seven services, at which the principal speakers wer "Father" Clark and the Rev. G. Campbell Mor gan. — M. Bureau, formerly private secretary to Maitre Labori, says that a new trial for Dreyfus will be ordered if a verdict of guilty is rendered. — The final match to decide on the player to meet Whitman for the lawn tennis championship will be played by Paret and Dayle to do. Paret and Davis to-day.

CITY .- Great interest was shown in the Ramapo Water Company affair; the project was de-nounced by labor organizations. —— The Brit-Shamrock was twice in peril; once from the Wilson liner Salerno, which caused a spar to roll about the deck in a swell, and once from a helpless steam launch, which barely escaped a collision; crowds went to Tompkins ville to see the challenger. — The American Line steamer New York arrived a day late, having been delayed by thick weather; Recorder John W. Goff, John Drew, Senator Carter and others were on beard. others were on board. — John C. Sheehan issued a statement about his contracts in Long Island City and the fight over the bonds there Jewels valued at more than \$3,500 were stolen from the home of Herbert Alden, an englneer, in Yonkers, on Friday, while the family was watching the firemen's parade.

THE WEATHER. - Forecast for to-day; Threatening, with continued heat. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 78%.

## THE CURRENCY LAW NEEDED.

Again there comes the familiar prediction that a radical change in the currency will be made at the coming session of Congress. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was a member of the committee which met at Atlantic City to frame a measure on behalf of the Republicans of the House, believes there will be no difficulty, and that a bill will passed by the House before the holiday recess. He also adds that "there will be no mincing "words in the declaration in favor of the "gold standard." But is it fair to imply that the words used in previous acts by Republican Congressmen have been evasive or of uncertain meaning? Is there anybody who doubts that the gold standard is established now, and without any further regulations must be maintained? Why is it that all sorts of currency reformers seem anxious to ignore or minimize the provision of the act of July 14, 1890:

That upon demand of the holders of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Becretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States maintain the two metals on a parity each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

It was the judgment of Republicans generally when this act was passed that no enactment could be framed which would make it more clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain silver and any paper representing silver at a parity with gold. That official could without question be impleached and removed for refusing to perform his duty in that respect if he should at any time decline to do everything in his power to maintain other currency at par with gold. The gold standard is established already, and it may well be doubted if it could possibly be more firmly or surely established by law than it is now. There is no human being in the world who country, and is meant to be made the permanent standard, as the United States Government enacted nine years ago; and no one can suppose that a silver standard could be now substituted without a flat violation of law or

a radical change of law. To sane and sober people it is therefore a mystery why advocates of the gold standard should be speaking as if it were not yet established by law, and ought to be. Surely nothing can possibly be gained for sound finance by breaking the force of the legislation which already exists. To improve it, add to it, or repeat it as often as anybody pleases may be well. But the suggestion that any addition or repetition is necessary must do some harm, if made in such form as to shake public confidence in the efficacy of the existing law or any other act of Congress for the maintenance of the gold standard. If a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury could defy and disobey the law now in force, he could as easily defy and disobey any other law.

The thing that seems to be needed, to which the various reforming bodies have not given as much attention as they might, is an explicit provision for the exchange by the Treasury of any kind or denomination of United States notes for any other kind or denomination that may be desired. If a man wants gold for silver, or silver for gold, let him have it. If he wants gold for silver notes, or silver for greenbacks, let him have it. If he wants small bills for \$1,000 notes, why should not the Treasury meet his wish with only such delay as may be necessary after the deposit of one kind of money to transport another to a desired point? And every form of dollar issued by the Government ought to be everywhere held equal to any other form of dollar so issued, and within reasonable limitations as to place and time should

lished already, but would make it impossible for that standard ever to be questioned or threatened, and would sweep out of the way imagine that the monetary standard is threatened or that money is unnaturally tight.

## "INDEPENDENCE."

The irrational and disloyal speech of Professor Charles Eliot Norton at Ashfield, Mass., last week contained these words: "We cannot bring "the dead to life, we cannot restore the deso-"lated homes, but we can help the Filipinos to "establish their independence, and we can afford "them support in maintaining it." By "the Filipinos," a designation either ignorantly or dishonestly used, Professor Norton means that minority of the inhabitants of the island of Luzon who are more or less willingly subservient to the ambitions of Aguinaldo. These are the people whose independence we can help them to establish and maintain by following the advice of Professor Norton.

Independence of what? Obviously of the inclinations and interests of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, who have taken no part in Aguinaldo's operations, who have no sympathy with his endeavors and who, so far as they know anything about the man, despise him. Possibly if we were to put forth all our resources we could give the ascendency to Aguinaldo's fragment of the population. But it would be about the toughest job this country ever undertook, and a monumental outrage besides. It would involve us in the support by brute force of a singularly treacherous tyranny at a hundred points, and in all human probability it would array the civilized world against us in indiguant protest if not in arms.

At the very outset we should have to give Spain to understand that she must pay over to a malignant brigand the heavy ransom for which he is holding thousands of Spanish prisoners. That money, extorted by our help, would be convenient to Aguinaldo in establishing and maintaining his independence.

We should have to say to four-fifths of the people of the Philippines that we cared nothing for their racial and moral antipathies or their material interests; that we were there to compel their subjection to the cruel and rapacious rule of the one-fifth, so long as that minority held together, and then to the personal will of a single shameless adventurer, so long as he escaped assassination.

We should have to say to the world that, having been compelled by the events of a war fato which we were forced to accept responsibility for the protection of order, property and international rights in the Philippines, we had resolved to abaudon that obligation in the immediate interest of a few selfish schemers whose independence we had undertaken to maintain at the cost of inevitable anarchy after a brief period of plunder.

What would the world say to us? We shall never learn by putting the question in a practical form. But there is no doubt what the world's instantaneous answer would be if Professor Norton could have his way, or of the irreversible verdict that history would deliberately put upon so monstrous a betrayal of duty, of honor and of civilization.

## MR. KEARNY'S PERMITS.

Commissioner Kearny does not seem to be so well satisfied with those electric conduit permits of his as he professed to be a few days ago before the Mazet Committee. In answer to the questions of Mr. Moss, Mr. Kearny accepted the responsibility for permitting the Metropolitan and Third Avenue street railway companies to build through the streets passages for some three or four hundred electric wires on the pretence that they were needed for electric cars, when everybody knows that the merest fraction of that number would be sufficient to feed power to all the cars that could possibly be moved along their tracks Kearny was entirely satisfied with this performance and convinced that the companies would not misuse their privileges, though he had no reason to offer why they should not accept his faith in human and corporation nature. He had taken no precautions to prevent the abuse of the privileges granted, and did not mean to take any. If there should be any abuse, he would look about to see if he could find some legal lock to put on the barn after the horse had been stolen. Meanwhile he had turned lock and key over to the corporations.

But it begins to look as if Mr. Kenrny was not so well satisfied with his work as he appeared to be. There are signs that he fears the corporations have not safely secured the privileges he meant to give them. They have indeed possession of the streets, but perhaps as mere trespassers, owing to the worthlessness of Mr. Kearny's permits. At least Mr. Kearny is seeking specific authority to issue such permits as he has hitherto presumed to give, and that looks like a confession of having overstepped his powers. He has caused to be introduced in the Municipal Council an ordinance to lay electrical and other conduits in the streets of this city. What does he want of such an ordinance? If he could give the Metropolitan and Third Avenue companies permits their legitimate business, he already has unneed of a delegation of power from the Municdoubts that gold is now the standard in this ipal Assembly, then he must have been a ted these corporations to do what he knew they had no right to do, under cover of permission guarded by the charter, so as to secure for country. the people adequate compensation for the privileges granted. The right to carry a vast number of electric wires under the streets is highly | steel billets than for the steel rails made from valuable. It is just such a franchise as the law forbids to be given for more than twenty- at \$24 and rails at \$22 at Pittsburg; in June bilfive years or without compensation. Yet we any return to the city, privileges unlimited as to time or extent for the construction of electric conduits. He admits that he made no effort to ascertain the number of wires themselves by similar contracts for such steel properly required for the business which the companies were lawfully to carry on. He says he would have allowed the laying of any number of ducts the corporations want- daily for years to come, while the wire and tin ed, and he does not even know if they have not, as it is, put down larger conduits than even his liberal permits allowed. He takes refuge in the plea that this was not an independent franchise, but merely a grant incidental and necessary to the change of motive power which the railroads were legally making. of steel remaining. It would not be at all sur-Nevertheless, he does not seem satisfied with this prefence, to judge from the proposed or-

under a questionable title. Mr. Kearny's proceeding is one which most emphatically should not be legalized. It might much better be contested, and it is astonishing that nobody brought proceedings to test the legality of the grab at the time the companies were laying the conduits and their extravagant proportions was a matter of public combe obtainable for any other. This would not ment. If under pretence of building an electric

dinance under which he could legalize the con-

duits which have been already laid and exist

"establish" the gold standard, which is estab- railroad a corporation can fill the streets with conduits which every intelligent man knows are utterly unnecessary, then under a franchise to build one track in a street a Tammany all the fuss about obtaining different kinds of official can give a permit to build two or four money for special uses, erop moving or other, on the prefence that they might be required which so frequently leads ignorant persons to for switches. Under the franchise for a pneumatic tube he might allow the construction of a full size railway tunnel and then leave the city to contest as best it could such use of the tunnel as the owner found convenient. In such matters there may be, of course, reasonable questions as to just what rights properly pertain to a franchise, but such permits as Mr. Kearny's far transcend the bounds of official discretion and approach close to the limits of wilful official unfaithfulness. His grants so far exceeded the most liberal allowance of wires possibly needed for transportation purposes as to amount to a positive betrayal of the city. No wonder he wants to legalize them.

THE PROCEDURE AT RENNES.

The conduct of the court martial at Rennes eems strange to all except Frenchmen. Nothing like it is ever seen in an American or British court. But each to his own custom. The American method of procedure probably seems as strange to Frenchmen; or, let us say, to some Frenchmen, since there are men of light and leading in France who declare their system antiquated and unjust and recognize the superiority of ours. At any rate, the present French system is long established. It dates from the Revolution of more than a century ago, and, though slightly modified, was substantially reaffirmed in 1857 and again in 1875, so that it has the sanction of Revolution, Empire, Bourbons, Citizen King, Second Empire and Third Republic. To-day the court martial is organized according to the law of 1796; Seven members, with a colonel for president when the prisoner is a captain, and with two members of the same rank as the accused.

The president, as readers of the news have observed, has absolute authority over the proceedings. However, these latter are in the main according to a fixed code. First came the arraignment of the accused, then the examination of the dossier, then the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, and then the examination of witnesses for the defence. After these the Government Commissioner will sum up for the prosecution, and then the counsel for the defence will address the court. Finally, the accused may, if he wishes, speak in his own behalf, enjoying the privilege of saying the last word. The judges must then immediately retire to a secret place and remain together in private until they have agreed upon a verdict. The verdict having been written and signed, the president announces it in open court, but not in the presence of the prisoner. The latter hears it afterward, "in the presence of the guard, assembled under arms."

The verdict needs not to be unanimous. vote of five to two is sufficient. Thus, if five vote for condemnation and two for acquittal, Captain Dreyfus will be condemned. If only four vote against him and three for him, he will be acquitted "by a favoring minority." If five vote against him, but be not agreed upon a sentence, he will receive the lightest punishment suggested by any of them. Apart from condemnation and acquittal, there is a third possible verdict, that of "absolution," which is rendered in case the accused be found innocent of the charges on which he was tried, but guilty of something else. In that case he is set at liberty at the end of twenty-four hours, unless in that time the Government Commissioner shall have made petition for a retrial on the new charges. Indeed, the Government Commissioner may make such petition after a verdict of full acquittal, in case the trial shall have brought out new facts which might serve as the basis of new charges.

It is thus possible that the Dreyfus case will be considerably prolonged beyond the present trial; though not, we should say, probable. If the verdict shall be one of acquittal, one hesitates to believe that even the malignancy of a Mercler will venture upon further persecution of the long tortured man. At present it seems probable that the verdict, whatever it may be, will be rendered at about the end of this present month. That date is auspicious. It will be the exact anniversary of the confession and suicide-or assassination-of Henry. That is a circumstance cordially to be commended to the consideration of Mercler and Du Paty de Clam. Webster said, "Suicide is confession." But confession is not necessarily suicide. Those men may confess without committing suicide. They are amply capable of continuing to live. And nobody else would condescend to kill them.

# BILLET HUNTING.

Scarcity of steel causes great embarrassment to important interests, and yet it is only a most striking proof of the Nation's progress and prosperity. Far more steel is being produced. worked into forms for use, and taken into final consumption, than at any other time in the history of this or any other country. Yet the demand is so much greater that important works have to halt for a time and discharge thousands of hands, and completion of vessels, railroads, bridges and important buildings must be degiving him exclusive jurisdiction over permits ferred because the steel required cannot be obtained. The comments of some of the most intelligent men in the business indicate that they have not observed the precise point at which shortage appears. A dispatch stated that a for conduits vastly larger than are required for | Lanarkshire firm had secured American orders for ten thousand tons of Scotch steel for shiplimited authority in the matter. If he is in | ment to this country, and while some imagined steel rails might be meant, others showed that the difference in prices would in that case ren usurper. He must have stood by and permit- der the statement scarcely credible, while others supposed steel plates might be meant, though these have to be of specified shapes and sizes from him which he knew he had no right to to fit orders, but none appear to have observed give. The power to confer franchises belongs that steel billets for making plates or anything to the Municipal Assembly. It is carefully else might more probably be shipped to this

For nearly six months the apparent absurdity has been presented of higher quotations for such billets. Early in March billets were quoted lets were \$30 and rails \$26; on July 19 billets were quoted at \$34 and ralls at \$30, and on August 16 the lowest quotation for billets was \$35.50, and for rails \$31. The rail makers, working under contracts running far ahead, protect as they do not produce. The same is done by other great consumers, the Pressed Steel Car Company having a contract for a large quantity plate concerns have some contracts of like nature. Such contracts have locked up in advance a large share of the steel which the Bessemer converters can produce. Those who come into the market with orders have to buy where they can from the much reduced supply prising if, in trying to fill good orders for plates or sheets for which from 21/2 cents to 3 cents a pound is now being paid, a manufacturer should be willing to pay, as some are paying, \$35.50 a ton for billets, or about 1.58 cents a pound. But at that price Scotch billets might perhaps

Indeed, importers have stated that if a surplus of plates of the kind and size required could be found in Scotland the cost there with freight and duty would not exceed the selling price here. But plates are required for special purposes, each involving exact specifications as

be imported.

tions in forms to fit American orders are rather improbable. It is in these many uses for which gained from the interior, their net receipts beexact forms are necessary that the new demand ing \$1,250,000 for the week, and buying of comfor steel has most increased. In building ves- mercial paper here with the unemployed balsels and in their armor each part of steel must | ances of country banks continues to affect the be of a particular shape and size, so that it is not strange if, out of thirty-seven vessels being built in the Delaware works, twenty-one will be delayed for lack of material which contracting works are unable to furnish as speedily as they expected. Most of the demand for sheets to be used in the manufacture of tin plates has probably been covered by contracts, but the new works now starting that manufacture will be obliged to buy black sheets or else billets where they can, and there are great quantities of sheets used for other purposes requiring in each case particular shapes and sizes.

Not many realize how much the demand for steel has been increased by a few new inven-Within a short time many thousands of automobile vehicles and cars have been built, each requiring many steel parts of exact size and shape. The blcycle became the rage some years sooner, and millions of these have been produced, each requiring steel tubes and forms of exact sizes and shapes. The rapid extension of the trolley system all over the country within a short time has created a demand for rails unlike those needed for steam railroads, and for cars, wheels and other running gear, all of especial forms. In the application of electrical power or force to a vast number of new uses there has been required an incalculable quantity of machinery, largely of steel. These are but part of the new uses which have so greatly expanded the demand for steel in this and other countries. It will be quickly met without doubt, and in part by some of the new methods for producing steel cheaply from iron not sufficiently low in phosphorus to be used in the Bessemer process. But meanwhile the world is hunting for steel billets.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It was kind in a prominent operator to inform everybody through an interview a week ago that he considered stocks not good to purchase. The upward movement thereupon began with more than usual unanimity, and has since continued. But, perhaps, there has never been more definite discrimination than the market showed last week. Brooklyn Rapid Transit dropped \$5.75, with sales of 229,000 shares, while five railroad stocks, with sales of 695,000 shares, rose in all \$13.86, including Southern Pacific, \$5 25; Atchison preferred, \$2 87, and St. Paul, \$250. The average for sixty railway stocks closed 78 cents higher for the week, and the average for industrial stocks closed 64 cents higher. The sales of six industrials amounted to 768,000 shares, but there was open eyed discrimination in these also, Sugar falling \$4.50 and Steel and Wire \$4 12, while Tennessee Coal and Iron rose \$9.75 and Tobacco \$4.37. The Wire statement, which had been promised as a shining example to other industrials, did not produce a sense of great enlightenment, and led to much selling. The Tennessee Company gave out the news that it had sold ahead at present prices 450,000 tons of pig iron, which it would take until April 1 to produce, presumably in excess of the quantity required for its own use.

While Southern pig was advanced 25 cents at Chicago, and local coke 50 cents there, and Grey Forge 75 cents at Pittsburg, Bessemer quotations did not change, though irregular prices were paid to secure early deliveries of that and anthracite iron. Steel rails were quoted \$1 higher, but no Eastern transactions are named, and the mills are said to have contracted already to deliver 400,000 to 500,000 tons more than they can possibly produce this year. The delay of vessels being built along the Delaware River may conceivably affect the question of peace or war for the world, as the Cramps have asked Russia to give longer time for the completion of two big ships. Though no finished products excepting rails advanced last week, the average for all has advanced this year 81.7 per cent, against 883 per cent advance in various kinds of pig iron.

Last week was noteworthy for the general advance in manufactured products. On split boots, brogans No. 1 and Creedmoors 21/2 cents more was paid, and slightly higher, prices were made for split leather and Texas oak, while dry hides here have advanced half a cent, and the Chicago market was slightly higher. This makes the year's advance 7 per cent in hides and leather, and only about 21/2 per cent in boots and shoes. Without further change in wool quotations, which continue firm, prices of fancy woollens and worsteds have advanced a little, and though cotton nearly lost the advance of a week ago, and declined last week five-sixteenths, the quotations of several lines of Eastern and Southern brown goods largely sought for export were advanced an eighth to a quarter of a cent. In general the year's rise in cotton goods, taken together, has been about 14 per cent, against less than 6 per cent in raw cotton, while in woollen goods the rise has averaged only a little

over 5 per cent, against 1112 per cent in wool. The fall in cotton was only natural after a sudden rise based on nothing more substantial than short sales. The crop year has only two more weeks, in which receipts and collections last year amounted to 160,000 bales, but in August to date last year the receipts had been only 80,740, against 98,819 this year. Takings of Northern spinners have been smaller than a year ago-17,189 bales in August, against 24,450 last year-and exports have not been especially large. though better than a year ago-68,800 bales this month, against 62,589 to date last year. Mr. Neill's prediction is declared absurd by many people, just as his similar statement was a year ago, but it is fair to presume that the drouth has done rather more damage since his estimate was made up than he at that time expected. Mr. Ellison reports 837,000 bales of 500 pounds in the hands of European spinners August 1, against 771,000 a year ago, and puts the weekly consumption of cotton in Europe at 163,000 hales. The visible supply abroad includes 1,454,-000 bales American, against 1,237,000 last year. No reason appears for supposing that American mill stocks, Northern only 499,775 a year ago, are not now larger, as well as foreign, but if so over three million bales of all sorts will go over two weeks hence.

Wheat exports from both coasts are still slightly larger in August than last year, 12,367,-777 bushels, against 12,028,356, but the demand no longer seems as well sustained as it was for a time. In the absence of important changes in foreign crop prospects, it may be surmised that foreign dealers have begun to infer that current estimates of the American crop are once more too low. The quantity received at Western ports in August, 11,854,696 bushels, against 9.015.189 last year, continues to support that view, and the heavy movement of corn as well, for 16,509,472 bushels of corn would hardly be shipped away in three weeks, against 9,570,896 last year, if there were visible ahead any scarcity of either grain. But both advanced during last week, corn 1% cents and wheat 1% cents.

The volume of clearings continues heavy, the daily average at New-York in August thus far being 72.6 per cent greater than in 1892, and at the thirteen chief cities outside New-York the daily average is 30 per cent greater than in 1892. Comparing with last year, the increase in August thus far has been 27.8 per cent, all the cities sharing in the gain. Imports gained again last week, so that at New-York in three weeks they have been 16.4 per cent larger than last year, while exports from this city have been 16.5 per cent smaller than last year, but were both changes continued through the month and at all ports there would still be an export excess of \$10,000,000. With the movement of manufactured products a result is probable approaching the remarkably satisfactory balance in July,

to size, thickness and quality, so that importa- with domestic exports the largest ever returned in that month. The New-York banks again money market materially.

> What a beautiful job Tammany would have relaying water mains everywhere to stand Ramapo pressure!

> As nearly as we can make out from Mr. Bryan's explanation of his Iowa speech, he wants it taken literally at the East and in a Pickwickian sense at the West. His disavowal that he meant anything by it is to be taken in a Pickwickian serse at the East and literally at the West.

> Croker's appearance in the Bryan ranks with tomahawk, war paint and feathers and ready for the fray does not in the least awaken the enthusiasm of John Peter Altgeld, who declares that the party wants no corruptionists in its ranks and that their alliance would doom it to certain defeat. Cutting the corrupt element out of Democracy would leave but a slim residue, a fact which Altgeld knows as well as Croker, notwithstanding his lofty pose of virtue. They will be found pulling together when the time comes, and after the battle may confidently be looked for at the bottom of the same ditch.

The Hon. James E. Campbell, of Ohio, must feel highly complimented at being made the second hand proprietor of the flattened Van Wyck

The long chapter of internal turmoil in the Republic of Hayti, told briefly in Part II of sterday's Tribune, illustrates rather forcibly what would probably happen if the United States left the Philippines the prey of ambitious natives, such as Aguinaldo. The bloody struggles which would ensue would not be according to the desires of the peace loving anti-expansionists, but would be the inevitable consequence of such craven shirking of responsibilities as they urge upon the Government of the United States.

#### PERSONAL.

L. W. Clark, known all over the Western mining camps as "Buckskin Clark," is dead in Salt Lake City. Clark followed the rush of the gold hunters to California in 1849. In 1860 he camped in the Bannock district, Montana, and is said to have set the first sluice box in that part of the country, which was then wild and unexplored. He had varied experiences, and made and lost several fortunes. He was the owner of valuable mining property in Oregon and Idaho at the time of his death.

Joseph Malins, a prominent worker in the caus of temperance, who passed through this country recently on his way to New-Zealand, is the pos-sessor of many titles. He is Justice of the Peace and County Councillor of Birmingham, England; vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic in Great Britain and Ireland, vice-president of the British Temperance League, honorary secretary of the National Temperance Federation of the British Isles, and Right Worthy Grand Templar of the Good Templars for the world, and Grand Chief Templar of England. The reformer is English by birth, and since boyhood has been working in the temperance field. recently on his way to New-Zealand, is the pos Monsignor Bessonies, of Indianapolis, to whom

Archbishop Ireland recently pointed as an ex-ample of the results of total abstinence, has spent sixty-one of his eighty-four years in the Catholic sixty-one of his eighty-four years in the Catholic priesthood. He was born in France on the day the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was educated at St. Sulpice, Paris. He came to this country, going to Indiana, in 1838, and was ordained priest by the first Bishop of Vincennes. His work in Indianapolis is represented by two churches, a boys' schoolhouse, a home for the Sisters of Providence and another for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, of Constantinople, who

as labored in the cause of missions for sixty-seven He entered Amherst in 1825, before he was fifteen years old, and he was graduated before he was nineteen. His predilection for linguistic studies was shown very early, for he was studying Groek and Latin when he was nine years old, and Hebrew when he was thirteen. years, is the oldest alumnus of Amherst College

Dr. James Henry Breasted, professor of Egyptology in the University of Chichgo and secretary of the Chicago Society for Egyptian Research, will spend the next year in study abroad. He goes farther study of the literature and language he ancient peoples of the Nile Valley and to st a body of German scholars in compiling a lexicon of the Egyptian language. As a student is special field he stands high not only in this arry but abrond, where the science is more edveloped. He is noted as a linguist and is cersant with the leading classic and Semitic uses. He began his study of Egyptology as lege he showed a remarkable aptitude for languages. He started in 1892 as a fellow of University of Chicago to study in Germany.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Edwin Thomson is the name of an aged printer who died in Chautauqua County, Mo., last week. often told stories of setting type from the original manuscript of Fenimere Cooper and Nathaniel Hawthorne. For a period of years he worked on different editions of the Bible, but, curious to say, he died an infidel.

Mr. B. (after a heated argument with Mrs. B.)
Wise men hesitate when fools are certain.
Mrs. B.—Oh, I'm not so sure about that.
Mr. B.—But I am certain.—(Judy.

Rarely have the prospects for a large crop of oysters been better than now. The season he been unusually propitious, and the dealers are looking for a much larger supply this year than ever before. The annual traffic in oysters for the last ten years has been between fifteen million and twenty million bushels,

A Suspicious Circumstance.-Miss Rich-I grave doubts about the count's reputed wealth.

Miss Wise—Why?
Miss Rich—He has offered to have my diamonds
reset.—(The Jewelers' Weekly.

One wing of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been completed. When entirely finished the museum will cover nine acres, but, owing to the impossibility of this being accomplished for a number of years, the design chosen for the building was such as would enable the erection of different wings possessing a unity in themselves, to be finally connected by a series of courts. The formal opening of the wing now completed will take place in the fall.

Midnight Civilities.—Mrs. Chat (nudging Mr. Chat, who snores with his mouth open)—William, you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth short. Mr. Chat (only half awake)-So'd you .- (Tit-Bits.

One of the most deadly snakes in India was caught by an army officer in a small mousetrap a few weeks ago. The officer, just as he was going to bed, noticed something dart for the door of his bedroom, and, thinking it to be a muskrat, he set the trap for it, placing it against the edge of the wall, close to his bed. When he got up in the morning- the snake was found with its head

Prepared for the Worst.—Eminent Statesman— Put these memoranda in the form of an interview and send it to all the papers. If it is well received I will interview myself again, and say that I am glad to see the public agrees with me. Private Secretary—But suppose it is not well re-ceived.

Eminent Statesman—Then I will say that no re-porter called on me, and that I haven't seen a re-porter for six months.—(Boston Transcript. In the face of a long established religious prece

dent that prayer should follow fasting, the Rev. G. W. Swan, of New-Brunswick, Penn., has decided that it should be enjoyed only as a sort of dessert to substantial physical refreshment. healthy body makes a strong mind, and a strong mind evolves a strong prayer is his tenet, judging from his actions, the divine thinks that prayer is such a tiring operation that the mind should be supplied with new fuel relieving each effort in that line. Dr. Swan is conducting a series of nightly revival meetings, and, in order to inspire the participants with the proper amount of religious fervor, causes sites of cold watermeion of the finest tissue to be served between prayers.

Choosing a Family Tree.—"Now that we are rich and intend going into society," said Mrs. Parvenue, "overy one says we ought to have a family tree." "Assuredly," replied her new acquaintance. "All the best people have them."
"The trouble is," continued the would-be aristocrat, "to select one. Personally, I favor the oak. There's something so substantial about it."
The new acquaintance recovered her composure with difficulty.
"What's the matter with the birch?" she asked, recalling the fact that Mrs. Parvenue had once been a school tescher.—(Chicago Post.

HOW THE ALGER MEN FEEL.

A BREEZY LETTER MEANT FOR POLIT-ICAL DYNAMITE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I send this communication to show how we feel in Michigan, outside of the Federal officeholders, when the question of General Alger's dismissal from the Cabinet is under consideration. I send it because I want to place some political dynamite under the very noses of the slanderous jour-nals that deserve more punishment than they are likely to get. Has The Tribune the moral courage to publish my letter? It had when Horace Greeley was on earth. Every letter I sent then was published under the heading of "An Occasional Correspondent."

If General Alger had been President of the United States instead of Major McKinley, the Filipino chieftain, Aguinaldo, would have been captured and the war in the Philippine Islands ended before this time. General Otis would have been laid on the shelf and a good fighting general placed in command of our Army, and the Filipinos would have been whipped to a standstill and would have surrendered unconditionally.

Had General Alger been President instead of Major McKinley, Cuba would have been pacified, Ports Rico would have a more settled government, the tariff on lumber would have been modified, and our difficulties with Canada amicably adjusted long

Had General Alger been President instead of Major McKinley, the great Interoceanic Nicaragua Canal, instead of being a mythical memento of blundering, would have been nearly if not quite completed, resulting in one of the grandest and most useful engineering and commercial improvements in the world. Had General Alger been President instead of

Major McKinley, the gold money standard would have been irrevocably established by law, and William J. Bryan, with his 16 to 1 foolishness, would have been politically dead beyond hope of resurrection, and no one would have volunteered to disturb his remains. Had General Alger been President instead of Major McKinley, American institutions would have

been more thoroughly established in the Hawaiian Islands, and they would be more completely under the control of this Government and more in accord with the civilization of the New instead of the Old World.

If General Alger was President of the United States, he would be the President and not Mark Hanna-and the Attorney General would not hat! from New-Jersey, but from some one of the United If General Alger was President of the United

States, instead of Major McKinley and, in order to promote his second term aspirations, he wished to get rid of one of his Cabinet Ministers, he would not send him with a hypocritical parting God bless you to see Hobart in his cottage by the sea. This country would be better off if its Chief Executive was a man who had dollars of his own, istend of being under the thumb of another who

had the dollars President McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman, but when he gave orders to General Alger it was a case of the cart being before the horse, the bottom rail on top, the subordinate commanding his superior officer.

General Alger has not retired from politics. He will be heard from later on. If there is nothing better in store for him. Michigan will honor herself by sending him to the United States Senate at her first opportunity, for he is one of the most courageous and patriotic citizens in this broad land, with a heart of kindness like that of Lincoln, and of courage like that of Grant.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12, 1899.

[Lack of courage to print things, however disagreeable, has not generally been thought, even by The Tribune's enemies, to be its failing. Good organization men, such as we assume that this old Private Secretary of Zach. Chandler, old Assistant Secretary of the Congressional National Committee, and old Secretary of the Michigan Republican State Committee, still is, have been apt to complain of us more for printing too much than too little. Machine men anywhere have never worried much about The Tribune's courage, though through two generations they have been howling about its discretion. We print Mr. Partridge's letter because it is by a man who knows how to write, and is "mighty interesting reading." because, if damaging to anybody, it will certainly not be to the President, or to any cause that attracts The Tribune; and because it is well to know just how the active home friends of the late Secretary of War are feeling and talking. If the mask could be wa should doubtless torn off in other quarters, find other bosses and their friends feeling the same way; and ready to talk the same way, too, the moment they are not allowed to con-

"FAVORITE SONS" AGAIN. ONE OF MR. PLATT'S MEN THIS TIME

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your correspondent, Mr. Sypher, must feel as if the logic of events had justified his contention in regard to political appointments and their inevitable results even more completely than he had anticipated.

Last year many inhabitants of our undefended coast towns, knowing their unprotected condition and not realizing the worthlessness of our enemy's navy, were thrown into a panic of fear. But our war journals scouted the idea of danger, asserting that since the law of nations forbade attacks upon unfortified towns without twenty-four hours' notice, to secure the safety of non-combatants, no Spanish commander would dare venture upon a

surprise. We now learn (by a Hong Kong dispatch, not allowed to be sent from Manila) that precisely such an attack upon a defence was village as we ourselves recognized that no Spanish commander would dare to order has been made by one of our own gunboats. The officer in charge was one of the "favorite sons" to whom Mr. Sypher refersappointed last year, with no previous military training, at the behest of that prince of patronage and

appointed last year, with no previous appointed ing, at the behest of that prince of patronage and unfailing rewarder of "pulls," Senator Platt. He had been in the Philippines only a short time, but long enough for the same "favor" to be extended, in the shape of the command of a gunboat, where he showed the character of the man whom the boss delighted to honor.

He violated not only the law of nations, but, if our information is to be credited, the law of honor, by firing upon those whom we had promised security, if they remained peaceable. I am not arguing in behalf of the "niggers" we killed, but I would join Mr. Sypher in asking if we can afford for our own sake to signalize America's assumption of the position of a "world power" by sending men of such calibre to lead our forces to victory. I doubt if you will insert this letter, but the facts are so striking a confirmation of all Mr. Sypher has said and what many Americans think that it seems to me The Tribune would ignore them at its peril.

Charlton, Mass., Aug. 15, 1899.

[Defence of Mr. Senator Platt's appointments is rather out of our line. Nevertheless, the officer concerned is wearing the uniform of the United States and exposing his life in a war in which his country is engaged; and under those circumstances he is certainly entitled to be heard before he is condemned. Furthermore, we submit to our correspondent that a person so one-sided in his views that he is eager to accept such a story without question, in spite of its dubious origin, and to pass judgment before the evidence is sifted or confirmed, is in a poor position to volunteer lectures to anybody When his case is proved, if it ever is, he will have difficulty in getting up any disagreement with The Tribune about it.]

#### AGAINST HOLAHAN'S PLAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am amazed to read in the proceedings of the "Plan and Scope Committee" of yesterday that Mr. Holahan proposed that a civic parade be held on Sunday, and that, instead of a prompt rejection of such a proposition, a special committee is to report on the feasibility of the plan." There has been a growing laxity of late in regard to the Christian Sabbath, but surely we have not yet reached a point where a great celebration in honor of a renowned hero and of National Importance to be marred by a deliberate insult to the

body of Christian people by making parade day.

Let the example of Washington and Lincoln be followed. Let Sunday be a day of worship and rest for the great Admiral and for all the people. It would be better if the parades could begin after Sunday, and the great number of people coming in to attend them not be put to the necessity of spending Sunday in the city.

Sew-York, Aug. 18, 1888.